

# The Adams Sentinel.

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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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## Choice Poetry.

### LINGER NOT LONG.

Linger not long! Home is not home without thee.  
The dearest tokens only make me mourn;  
Oh, let thy memory like a chain about thee,  
Gently compel and hasten thy return.

Linger not long! Though crowds should woo thee,  
Belink thee, can the mirth of friends, though dear,  
Compensate for the grief thy long delaying  
Costs the fond heart that sighs to have thee here!

Linger not long! How shall I watch thy coming?  
As evening shadows stretched o'er moor and dell,  
When the wild bee hath ceased her busy humming,  
And silence hangs on all things like a spell?

Linger not long! How shall I watch thee when fears grow stronger,  
As night grows dark and darker on the hill;  
How shall I keep when I can watch no longer;  
Oh, art thou absent, art thou absent still?

Linger not long! Yet I should grieve not though the eye that  
seeks me,  
Gaze through tears that make its splendor dull;  
But oh, I sometimes fear, when thou art with me,  
My cup of happiness is all too full!

Linger not long! Hasten, hasten home into my mountain dwelling;  
Hasten as a bird into its peaceful nest;  
Hasten as a swift, when tempests wild are swelling,  
Flies to its haven of securest rest.

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## Miscellaneous.

### "Let Me Die Quietly."

"Be still—make no noise—let me die quietly."  
—VICK PRINCE, KISS.

"Be still!" The hour of the soul's departure is at hand; earth is fading from its vision. Time is gliding from its present! Hopes that cluster around young life, that swell in the bosom of manhood, have fallen from around it like the forests, when the frosts of autumn have chilled them unto death. Ambition, with its hollow promises, and pride, with its lofty look, have vanished away. The world, with its deceitfulness; pleasure, with its gilded temptations, are gone; and alone, in utter desolation, that time promised, it must start on its solemn journey across the valley of the shadow of death!

"Make no noise!" Let the tumult of life cease. Let no sound break the soul's communion with itself as it starts on its return flight. Trouble it not with accents of sorrow. Let the tear stand still on the cheek of affection, and let not the wailing of grief break the solemn silence of the death scene. Let it gather the accents that come within the dark shadow of eternity saying to it, "Come home." Afar off the music came floating to it in the air—"Tis the sound of heavenly harps touched by ransomed fingers. Mat not the harmony by the discord of earth."

"Let me die quietly!" The commotions of life, the strife and warring with human destiny, are over. Wealth accumulated must be scattered; honors won must be resigned; and all the triumphs that come within the range of human achievements must be thrown away. The past, with its trials, its clinging memories, its vanished hopes, is rendering up to the future reckoning. Speak not of fading memories, of afflictions whose objects perish in their lives, like the flowers of spring, or wither in a slow decay. Talk not of an early home where loved ones linger, where a seat will soon be vacant, a cherished voice hushed forever, or the desolation that will rest itself by the hearthstone. The soul is at peace with God; let it pass calmly away. Heaven is opening upon its vision. The bright turrets, the tall spires, the holy domes of the Eternal City are emerging from the spectral darkness, and the glory of the most High is dawning around them. The white throne is glistening in the distance, and the white-robed angels are beckoning the weary spirit to its everlasting home. What is this life that it should be clinging to longer? What are the joys of the world that they should be regretted? What has earth to place before the spirit of a man to tempt its stay or turn it from its eternal rest?

### Force of Example.

A boy once went to a ragged school and had his face washed; and when he went home his neighbors looked at him with astonishment. They said, "that looks like Tom Rogers, and yet it can't be, for he's clean!" Presently his mother looked at him, finding his face so clean, she fancied her face dirty, and forthwith washed it. The father soon came and seeing his wife so clean, thought his face very dirty, and soon followed her example. Father and mother began to think the room looked dirty, and the mother went down on her knees, and scrubbed it clean.

There was a female lodger in the house, who seeing such a change in her neighbors, thought her face and her own room were very dirty, and she speedily betook to the cleansing operation likewise. And very soon the whole house was, as it were, transformed, and made tidy and comfortable, simply by the cleansing of one ragged school-boy.

### "It's Me."

Here is an exquisitely suggestive prose poem:

Passing a neat little martin box of a house last evening, we happened to see a man waiting at the door for admittance. At the instant a green blind above just opened a little way, and by the gas light we caught the glimpse of a pair of brilliant eyes and a flutter of something white, and a bird-toned voice softly said "Who's there?" "It's me," was the brief response. The eyes and the flutter disappeared from the window, like stars in a cloud, and we all here the patter of two little feet upon the stairs, winged with welcome.

It was a trifle, it happened all to be in an instant, but it haunted us for an hour. It's me. Amid the jar of the great city, those words fell upon the quick ear aloft, and met a glad response.

It's me? And who was "me"? The pride of a heart's life, no doubt; the tree, a vine was clinging to the "Defender of the Faithful," is the best sense in the world.

It's me! Many there are who would give half their hearts, and more than half the hope in them, for one such recognition in this "wide, wide world." On Change, in the Directory, at the Post office, he was known as A. C. S., but on the third-hand, and within those walls it's me and nothing more; what more is there one would love to be?

Few of all the hearts that beat so wildly, sadly, slowly, can recognize a true soul amid the din and darkness of the world, in that simple but eloquent it's me. As if he had said,

Yes I am nothing to all the world,  
For I am all to the world to thee.

### Seep.

Observation and scientific experiment constantly confirm the fact that the brain is nourished, repaired, during sleep. If then, we have not sleep enough, the brain is not nourished, and like everything else, when deprived of sufficient nourishment, withers and wastes away, until the power of sleep is lost, and the whole man dwindles to skin and bone, or dies a martyr!

By all means, sleep enough, give all who are under your sleep enough, by requiring them to go to bed at some regular hour, and to get up the moment of spontaneous waking in the morning. Never wake up any one, especially children, from a sound sleep, unless there is urgent necessity to do so; it is cruel to do so; to prove this, we have only to notice how fearful and unhappy a child is, when waked up before the nap is out. If the brain is nourished during sleep, it must have most vigor in the morning; hence the morning is the best time for study; then the brain has most strength, most activity, and works most clearly. It is the midnight lamp which floods the world with sickly sentimentalists, false morals, rickety theories, and all those harum-scarum dreams of human elevation, which abnegate Bible teachings.—Dr. Hall's Monthy.

### Scolding Clergymen.

The effect of *spirituality* in a clergyman is well illustrated in the following story, the some of which was laid in the State of "steady habits," and the events of which transpired there, several years since. "Two clergymen were settled in their youth, in contiguous parishes. The congregation of the one had become very much broken and scattered, while that of the other remained large and strong. At a ministerial gathering, (both of these pastors being D. D.'s.) Dr. A. said to Dr. B., "Brother, how has it happened that, while I have labored as diligently as you have, and preached better sermons, and more of them, my parish has been scattered to the winds, and yours remains strong and unbroken?"

Dr. B. facetiously replied, "O, I'll tell you, brother. When you go fishing, you first get a great long pole for a handle, to which you attach a large cod-line, and a great hook, and twice as much bait as the fish can swallow. With these accoutrements, you dash up the brook, and throw in your hook, with, 'There, fish, you dogs.' Thus, you scare away all the fish. When I go fishing, I get a little switching pole, a small line, and just such a hook and bait as the fish can swallow. Then I creep up to the brook, and gently slip them in and I twitch 'em out, twitch 'em out, till my basket is full."

**PATRIOTIC INCIDENT.**—At the Boston meeting to summon recruits for Fletcher Webster's regiment, the following telling incident occurred: The chairman notified the meeting that subscriptions would be received, when a little boy promptly came forward and said, "This is from Stephen Decatur, sir." It proved to be a check for \$100. The father stood by and looked to be blind. He is an officer of the navy who lost his sight in the service, and a nephew of Commodore Decatur of the last war. Nine checks were given which made the hall ring. Five thousand dollars were immediately subscribed for the regiment, which is to leave this week. One hundred young ladies were making garments for the men.

**DEATH OF A VETERAN VEGETARIAN.**—Mr. Chorlton, a resident of Plainfield, near Philadelphia, for the past 34 years, died a few days since in that borough, at the advanced age of 90 years. It is said that the deceased had been a strict vegetarian for the past 51 years, abstaining from fish, flesh and fowl, and from every variety of intoxicating beverages. Nearly 30 years ago he also abandoned tea, coffee and tobacco. His health has always been uniformly good.

### An Incident in the Revolution.

A surgeon in the American army relates this story: A simple girl was instrumental in saving the life of Washington. I can speak of it now, as it can do no harm. It was about the middle of June, 1776, and while the general was at New York, waiting the approach of the British troops, that the girl came to Francis, her present husband, whom she considered in the light of a royalist, and informed him as a secret she had overheard that there was a plan in operation among the government men to destroy the rebel leader—as she termed the commander-in-chief—by poison, which was to be plentifully mixed with green peas, a favorite vegetable of his, on the following day, at Richmond Hill, the headquarters, where he was to dine. Francis went immediately to Washington, and acquainted him with the danger that threatened him. The General, having listened with careful attention, said:

"My friend, I thank you; your fidelity has saved my life—to what reserve the Almighty only knows. But, now, for your own safety, I charge you to return to your home, and let not a word of what you have related to me pass your lips; it would involve you in certain ruin; and Heaven forbid that your life should be forfeited or endangered by your faith to me. I will take the necessary steps to prevent, and at the same time discover the instrument of this wicked device."

The next day, about two hours before dinner, he sent for his guard, told him of the plot, and requested that he would disguise himself as a female and go to the kitchen—there to keep a strict watch on the peas until they should be served for the table. The young man carefully observed the directions which he received, and had not long been upon his post before the unfortunate T. H., another of the general's guard, came to the door, looked anxiously in and then went away. In a few minutes he returned, and approached the hearth where the peas stood, and was about to mingle the deadly substance, when he suddenly shrank back as though from the sting of the forked tongue adder, his color changing to the pale hue of death, and his limbs quivering apparently with fear, evidently horror-stricken with his own purpose—but soon, however, the operation of the more powerful incitement urged forward his hand that trembling strewed the noxious bane, and he left the kitchen overwhelmed with conflicting passions, remorse and confusion.

"Harold sleeps no more—the cry has reached his heart; the deed is accomplished," said the youth on duty, in a voice not devoid of pity, as he looked after the wretch.

"What! T. H.?" said the General, sorrowfully, upon receiving the information. "Can it be possible—so young, so fair, so gentle!" He would have been the last upon whom a suspicion of that nature could have fallen by right of countenance. You have done well," said he to the youth before him; "go join your comrades and be secret!"

The young man went accordingly, and returned to the piazza, where several general officers were assembled, among whom was the hero of Saratoga, who was waiting for further instructions from Congress before he departed for Canada. In a few minutes dinner was announced, and the party was ushered into a handsome room where a sumptuous board was spread, covered with all the delicacies of the season. Washington took his seat and placed General Wooster on his left. When the remainder of the officers and company were seated, and eager to commence the duties of the table, the General said impressively:

"Gentlemen, I must request you to suspend your meals for a moment. Let the guard attend to me."

All was silence and amazement. The guard entered and formed a little toward the upper end of the apartment. Washington, having put upon his plate a spoonful of peas, fixed his eyes on T. H.

"Shall I eat this vegetable?" he asked. The youth turned pale, and became dreadfully agitated, while he faintly uttered:

"I don't know!"

Here T. H. raised his hand, as if by an involuntary impulse, to prevent their being tasted. A chicken was then brought in, that a conclusive experiment might be made in the presence of all those witnesses. The chicken ate of the peas, and immediately died, and the wretched T. H., overcome with horror and remorse, fell fainting, and was borne from the apartment.

### A New Verse to the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The following splendid verse, written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, is an addition to the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner":

When our land is illumined by Liberty's smile,  
If a foe from within stirs a blow at her glory,  
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile  
The flag of her stars and the pace of her story!  
By the millions unchained when our torchlight was kindled,  
We will keep her bright banner forever unstained!  
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,  
While the land of the free is the home of the brave!

### Courting on Scientific Principles.

Among the "necessary evils" of life, courting may be classed as one of the most serious and interesting. If attempted at all, it should, like dueling, be conducted according to some well defined rules. The subject has not been entirely overlooked in books on etiquette and deportment, &c.; but the most plain and practical rules we have seen, are those laid down by Samuel Slick, Esq., as follows:

"Courtin' a gal, I guess, is like catchin' a young horse in a pasture. You put the oats in a pan, hide the halter, and wait swardly at first, and it comes up softly and shyly at first, and puts its nose to the grain, and gets a taste, stands off and munneths a little, looks round to see that the coast is clear, and advances cautiously again, ready for a go if you are rough. Well, you soft-sawder it all the time; so, so, pet! getty pet! that's a pretty doll! and it gets to kind a like it, and comes closer, and you think you have it, make a grab at its mane, and it ups head and tails, snorts, wheels around, lets go both hind feet at you, and off like a shot. That comes of being in a hurry. Now, if you only had put your hand up slowly towards its shoulder, and then felt along the neck for the mane, it might perhaps have drawn away, as much as to say, hands off, if you please; I like your oats, but I don't want you; but the chance is, you would have caught it. Well, what's your year, now you have missed it? Why, you don't give chase, for that only scares the critter; but stand still, shake the oats in the pan, and say, cope, cope, cope! and it stops, looks at you, and comes up again, but awful skittish, stretching its neck out ever so far, steals a few grains, and then keeps a respectful distance. Now what do you do then? Why, shake the pan and move slowly, as if you were going to leave the pasture and make for barn, when it repents for being so distrustful, comes up, and you slip the halter on."

### GIVE THE CHILDREN FRESH AIR.

Some parents make a great mistake of keeping their children indoors during cold weather. It enfeebles the bodies of children, and renders them peculiarly liable to be attacked by colds and coughs. A child should have its feet well shod with socks and boots, its body well wrapped in warm clothing, its head and ears securely protected from the cold, and then let loose to play in the keen, bracing, winter air. By this means the body will become robust, and its spirits be kept bright and cheerful; whereas, if a child be shut up in the house, it will become feeble and nervous, and perhaps wind up with a severe attack of illness. The coroner's inquests in London daily show that every week, in that city, children are suffocated in bed, or under the shawls of mothers. They die, as the coroner is daily stating, in consequence of inhaling their own breath, which is a compound of carbonic acid gas. They are, in the same situation as a person who is locked up in a room which is full of the fumes of charcoal. The children are gradually overpowered by the deleterious atmosphere, and die without a struggle, it being thought that they were in sound sleep.

**HOW WARS ARE DECIDED.**—Successful wars are usually decided on a given point and single day. It is the greatest error to suppose a campaign extends to every village in a State, and is composed of a series of little combats. Russia was overwhelmed at Austerlitz and Friedland by troops that had never seen her soil; Napoleon was hurled from his throne at Waterloo; Austria was humbled at Solferino, and the victory of Wolfe, at Quebec, won Canada for England. In the Crimea, the legions of Nicholas were exhausted in Sebastopol.

A thrilling scene is related of one of the Massachusetts men, who was mortally wounded by the mob, at Baltimore, on the fatal Friday, laid upon the floor, where he soon bled to death, notwithstanding every effort was made to save him. An instant before he expired, he rose, struggling with death, and standing erect, he fixed his glassy eyes upon every person in the room, and then lifting them towards Heaven, and raising his right hand, he exclaimed, with a clear voice, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes!" Saying this, he fell back into the arms of his physician, and expired. This patriotic declaration of the dying man so thrilled the lookers on that all but his immediate attendants turned silently away, although many of them were stained with the blood of the deceased.

A son of Erin once accosted a Reverend disciple of Swedenborg thus:

"Mr. —, you say that we are to follow the same business in Heaven that we do in this world."

"Yes, that is in perfect accordance with reason, for the Creator himself is not idle, and should his creatures be?"

"Well, then, yer honor, do people die there?"

"Certainly not; they are as immortal as the Creator himself."

"Then I should like to know, yer honor, what they'll find for me to do—for I'm a grave-digger in this world."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Reverend gentleman was completely nonplussed, and discharged Pat without giving him the required information.

**PRECEPT VS. PRACTICE.**—None preach better than the nimble ant, yet she says nothing.

A fellow complaining of cold hands, a port miss told him that he had received mittens enough to keep them warm.

### The Fire on Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Courier reports the amount of damage inflicted by the fire of Major Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. It says:

"The raking fire from Ft. Sumter against Fort Moultrie was terribly destructive, and when viewed in connection with the fact that no life was lost, is the most extraordinary case ever recorded in history. As you enter, the eye falls upon the battered walls of the archway, with openings in some places large enough for windows. In other places may be seen the hanging splinters of the rafters, large pieces of ceiling seemingly about to drop, while the holes in the roof throw a clear light over the scene of destruction which renders it painfully impressive. It would be an almost impossible task to count the number of balls discharged at this devoted fortress. All of the officers' quarters were battered with seven, eight or ten balls, which penetrated the whole depth of the building. The western wall on the upper balcony was entirely shot away. The barracks were almost entirely destroyed. The furnace for heating hot shot was struck four times; the flag of the Confederate States received three shots, and the Palmetto flag four—a rather singular and peculiar circumstance when viewed in connection with the seven Confederate States. The merions of sand bags, etc., remain unbroken."

On the outside walls we counted over one hundred shots. Laborers were engaged in clearing away fallen bricks, &c. It will be necessary to pull down the old walls and rebuild anew. Even the beds and bedding in the officers' quarters and the men's barracks were cut and torn into splinters and shreds. Had it not been for the bomb proof shelter the loss of life would no doubt have been appalling."

Some twenty residences on Sullivan's Island were battered to pieces.

Brownlow, the famous fighting parson, is pouring the most effective batteries of hot shot into the ranks of the secessionists, a specimen of which we give in the subject.

**THE FIRST SEORDER.**—The Devil was the first secessionist ever known, and he succeeded from a better government than the leaders of our cotton states did, but from the same motives. "Rule or ruin," was the platform of both. Here, for the most part, the people have been fitted and drummed out of the Union, and denied a voice upon the subject. The same spirit actuates secessionists wherever they may be found. Had Bell or Douglas been elected, the same state of things would now be upon us. These southern conspirators intended all this mischief, and they have brought it about. The southern Democracy are to blame for all this thing.

**THE Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig** says: General Pillow, who is a clever gentleman in the private relations of life, and a very companionable man, sent us a message recently, which is explained in the following reply:

**KNOXVILLE, April 22, 1861.**  
Gen. Gideon J. Pillow—I have just received your message, through Mr. Sale, requesting me to serve as Chaplain to your brigade in the Southern Army; and in the spirit of kindness in which this request is made, but in all candor, I return for an answer, that when I shall have made up my mind to go to Hell, I will cut my throat and go direct, and not travel round by way of the Southern Confederacy.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,  
W. G. BROWNLOW.

### GEN. SCOTT'S VIEW OF THE WAR POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Richmond Examiner of Thursday gives the substance of a conversation which occurred at Washington, on Tuesday last, between Gen. Scott and a well known citizen of Virginia, whose assertions, it says, may be relied upon. The informant of the Examiner professes to give nearly the exact words of the old hero. We quote:

He (Gen. Scott) spoke freely of the condition of the country, which he professed to regret. He said, however, that "he had always recognized his allegiance as due to the United States of America; that his course was nearly ended, but that while he lived he should always fight for the 'Stars and Stripes.'" He went on to speak of his having been "late insulted by a Richmond friend, who began to read some propositions to him, which he would not permit him to finish." This was understood to be a proposition to resign his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, and to accept the leadership of the Virginia forces. Gen. Scott declared "that while he did not profess to speak the policy of the government, he believed that they would not march an army of invasion into any of the seceded States, but that they would retake Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and Harper's Ferry at every cost. They would also keep open the line of communication between the Ohio river and the federal capital."

**A PATRIOTIC WOMAN.**—We understand there was a woman here the other day in search of a recruiting officer to enlist her husband in the army. She told a city official that she could recommend him as a brave man, for he whipped her every day, and he would, no doubt, make a good soldier.

New Albany Ledger.

A prudent man advised his servant to put by his money for a rainy day. In a few weeks the master inquired how much of his wages he had saved. "Faith, none at all," said he, "it rained yesterday and it all went."

### What Secession has done for Texas.

Extract of a letter received from a Marylander to his father-in-law, residing in the Legation county, dated San Antonio, Texas, April 12, 1861:

"I arrived here last night from the Rio Grande, to which place I had been with a volunteer company to protect the families on the frontier from the Indians, who have literally devastated the entire State from San Antonio to the frontier. Every family that has had the means of escaping, have fled precipitately, leaving every thing behind, and such as were poor and without means of escape have sought refuge in the forts formerly occupied by United States troops. This part of Texas, by the withdrawal of the Government protection, is now overrun by lawless bands of Indians, Mexicans, and prowling American vagabonds, ruin staring the whole country in the face, and unless the United States come to our aid the country is worthless, as stock raisers can not protect themselves. Alas! for Secession! Texas, in any event, in this section is done for."

### A COMMUNITY OF UNION MEN.

The Hagerstown Herald of Wednesday says: We are credibly informed that from every house in Clearspring, except one, the Stars and Stripes have been proudly waving in the breeze for the last two weeks. The good citizens of that town are loyal to the Union, and hold and fearless in the expression of their sentiments. In the entire district last fall there were but two votes cast for Lincoln, yet such noble hearted patriots are people are to be styled Black Republicans, we suppose, because they stand by the flag of their country and the Government of their ancestors.

**THREW HER SHOE AT THEM.**—A day or two since, an incident occurred to the Hagerstown (Lawrence county) volunteer company, which is worthy of record. There is an old Irish superstition that if a shoe is thrown at you, when starting upon any expedition, it is certainly good luck, or success in what you have undertaken. As the company passed through Croton, an enthusiastic Irish girl pulled off her shoe and threw it at them. The company understood the matter, and halting, gave the girl three rousing cheers.

**A "STIVATION."**—A correspondent of a Nashville paper tells a story, which may be possibly untrue, about a person who was going to Chattanooga on the railroad. When the train entered the tunnel and there was total darkness, said person asked a stranger how long it would be going through. Stranger was a bit of a wag, and replied, "two hours." Person thought he would avail himself of the opportunity to don a clean shirt, and about the time he had "shucked" himself, the train dashed out into daylight, exposing his person to the astounded gaze of some hundred pair of male and female eyes belonging to passengers. He had on no linen, and about as much other clothes as the Apollo Belvidere—and no chance to run.

### RATHER A TOUGH STORY.

A Portland paper thus tests the credulity of its readers: A letter from Job Sheehan, third mate of the Mary Ann, of Fair Haven, Mass., gives the particulars of his wonderful escape from death while pursuing a whale. The whale struck the boat, and threw him right across the monster's mouth, so that both legs were in his mouth, and then went down with him. Fortunately, the whale soon came up, so that the man could breathe. In the meantime, he had extricated one of his legs; but the whale immediately went down again, carrying Mr. Sheehan down the second time. Mr. S. then thought of his sheath-knife which he used upon the whale's under jaw, causing it to let go its hold, when Mr. S. arose to the surface of the water, about a ship's length from the boat, and he was rescued, nearly exhausted, by seizing him by the hair of the head as he was sinking. On examination he found himself with a hole in one leg large enough to receive an egg.

### ANOTHER SPEECH FROM LINCOLN.

The President and Secretary Seward visited the Seventy-first (N. Y.) Regiment upon their arrival in Washington, and the former made a speech, in which he said that he was very glad they had not come through Baltimore. It was the wish of the Government that they should not, and although he knew the sentiments of the men upon that subject, he thought the course they had pursued, and which the Government had decided upon, the very best which could have been adopted. The Government felt assured, and the events of the last few days justified that assurance, that in a short time Baltimore would be one of the most Union-loving and Union-defending cities in the country. This they might rely upon and expect. It was only a question of time, and of a very short time. At Vera Cruz the General in command was asked how long a time he wanted to capture the city. He replied that it could be captured in six hours, at the cost of twenty-five thousand lives, or it could be captured in three weeks, without a single life being sacrificed. The General was allowed to take his three weeks, and Vera Cruz became ours without the loss of a life. So it might be possible to force troops through Baltimore immediately by the loss of many lives, but he preferred, with the General referred to, to give Baltimore its three weeks, and accomplish the same object, if it were desired, peaceably and quietly.

### A PRETTY CONCLUSION.

Why must we conclude, when seeing a pretty little female foot, that it belongs to a handsome woman? Because, "All's well that ends well!"

### The Treason Bill.

The following is a copy of the Treason bill passed at the last session of the Legislature. It will be seen that its provisions are well digested, and that it ought to be carried out to the very letter. Let traitors read it and pause over its provisions:

**SECTION 1.** Be it enacted, &c., That if any person, or persons belonging to or residing within this State, and under the protection of its laws, shall take a commission or commissions from any person, State or States, or other the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or who shall levy against this State or government thereof, or knowingly or willingly shall aid or assist any enemies in open war against this State or the United States, by joining their armies, or by enlisting or procuring or persuading others to enlist for that purpose, or by furnishing such enemies with arms or ammunition, or any other articles for their aid and comfort, or by carrying on a traitorous correspondence with them, or shall form, or be in anywise concerned in forming any combination or plot or conspiracy for betraying this State or the United States of America into the hands or power of any foreign enemy, or any organized or pretended government engaged in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall give or send any intelligence to the enemies of this State or of the United States of America, or shall with the intent to oppose, prevent, or subvert the government of this State, or of the United States, endeavoring to persuade any persons from entering the service of the State or of the United States, or from joining any volunteer company, or association of the State about being mustered into service, or shall use any threats or persuasion, or offer any bribe or hold-out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company, or association already organized under the laws of the Commonwealth for that purpose; every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That this Act shall not prohibit any citizen from taking or receiving civil commissions for the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments of writing.

**SEC. 2.** That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall sell, build, furnish, construct, alter or fit out, or shall aid or assist in selling, building, constructing, altering or fitting out any vessel or vessels for the purpose of making war or privateering or other purpose, to be used in the service of any person or parties whatever, to make war on the United States of America, or to resist by force or otherwise, the execution of the laws of the United States, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

**SEC. 3.** That every person holding a commission as an officer in the volunteer or militia forces of this Commonwealth, shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, be required to take the oath of allegiance to this State and to the United States, and if any person holding such commission shall refuse to take such oath, the Governor shall have the authority to revoke and annul the commission of such person, and supply his place by appointment, until the vacancy thus created shall be supplied by existing laws or vacancies in other cases. The said oath of allegiance shall be administered by the Adjutant General or any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and may be transmitted to the several brigade inspectors of this Commonwealth, who shall in turn administer the same to the officers embraced within the bounds of their respective brigades.

**SEC. 4.** No civil process shall issue or be enforced against any person mustered into the service of this State or of the United States, during the term, for which he shall be engaged in such service, nor until thirty days after he shall be discharged therefrom. *Provided*, That the operations of all statutes of limitations shall be suspended upon all claims against such person during such term.

The experience of three hundred years shows that the genuine and high-toned Christian makes the most invincible soldier, as he makes the most efficient citizen: Gustavus Adolphus, the great Coddé, Washington, Harlock, and many others, might be mentioned as examples, not to speak of the nameless host of Crimean heroes, bleaching in the trenches there, with Bible leaves among their bones, or of that unconquerable handful of Continentals who planted the seeds at Lexington and Concord eighty-six years ago, that are flowering now.

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—Some lads in Malden, near Boston, set fire to the dead grass on one of the hills near the centre of the town Friday morning, and the fire spread with such rapidity that a lad of four years, named Walter Cunningham, was overtaken by the flames, and so badly burned that he died the same evening.

Some malicious scoundrel has posed the following: "I've did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. 'Had they been in her place instead of being deceived they would have deceived the devil."





# THE ADAMS SENTINEL

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

Change in Travel.

Until the Morning Accommodation train from Harrisburg to Baltimore is again put on the road, there will be no connection by the morning train with Baltimore.

Passengers reach Baltimore by the afternoon train at 6.20, P. M.; York at 6.30; Harrisburg at 8, P. M. By the morning train reach York at 11.30, and Harrisburg at 1 o'clock.

## Ladies' Union Relief Association.

At a meeting of the ladies of town, convened in the Methodist Church, last evening week, a "Union Relief Association" was formed, for the purpose of supplying our volunteers with garments and any conveniences which they may need during their absence in the service of the Government. Some of the ladies expressed a willingness to serve as nurses. The following officers were elected:

President—Mrs. D. EYSTER.  
Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Daugher.  
Treasurer—Miss Foster.  
Managers—Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Wm. Brewer, Mrs. J. Culp, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Dr. Schaeffer, Mrs. Crawford.

The Ladies have gone into the matter with spirit, and have been engaged for several days in making very handsome flannel shirts for our volunteers at York. They are trimmed with black, and are intended to be worn as a uniform. They make a very neat appearance. They were sent out on Saturday, and with such energy did the Ladies generally enter into the matter, that by Monday evening, the whole number (77) were completed, and boxed up, and despatched yesterday, for York. Accompanying each shirt is a large thread case, with a number of compartments, containing scissors, needles, thread, buttons, tape, pins, darning needles and yarn, &c., and all other little affairs which will be convenient for a soldier in camp.

Other conveniences are to be shortly forwarded.

A collection was taken in two or three churches last Sabbath, to further the objects of the Association. And we are requested to ask the different congregations throughout the County to take up collections in behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, and forward the same to Miss Foster, the Treasurer.

Capt. BUEHLER, of the "Blues," paid a flying visit here on Monday evening—returning yesterday morning. All was well at Camp. They received their arms on Monday evening, and expected to be ordered to march to-day—where to, they do not as yet know. But wherever they do go, we venture to say they will not disgrace the "Stars and Stripes."

On Monday week the "Independent Blues" at "Camp Scott," York, received a barrel of eggs from the firm of A. H. Limes & Co., at New Oxford, and a large package of tobacco from Maj. John Scott, of this place—whereupon resolutions of thanks were unanimously voted them by the Company. Let others imitate this example, and they will deserve lasting gratitude.

The following is a list of the Captains of the several Companies of Home Guards in this County:

Borough—S. S. McCreevy.  
Mountjoy—H. R. Sumwalt.  
Mountjoy—H. R. Sumwalt.  
Littlestown—Wm. McSherry.  
Mountpleasant—Thomas Brady.  
Cumberland—C. Danagher.  
Centre Mills—J. H. Rowers.  
Franklin—H. H. Plank.  
C. Thomas.  
F. Dohi.  
Straban—H. J. Myers.  
Oxford—F. C. Helzel.  
Petersburg—W. F. Banner.  
Huntington—W. B. Brandon.  
Whitstown—H. R. Peters.  
Hampton—W. Jones.  
Huntersville—Jno. F. Kelly.  
Penderburg—Samuel Meals.  
Fairfield—A. H. McCreevy.  
Abolition—  
Berlin.  
Heidelsburg—

The second Volunteer Company forming in this place is not quite full. Persons wishing to join will apply to Col. JOHN SCOTT immediately.

There is to be a special meeting of the Carlisle Presbytery this evening, at Greencastle, for the installation of the Rev. W. L. BLATT, Pastor elect of the Greencastle Church. Rev. Dr. Wm. M. PAXTON, of Pittsburg, Rev. Dr. CHURCH, of Mercersburg, and Rev. Mr. NICCOLS, of Chambersburg, are to officiate on the occasion.

The four companies of U. S. Cavalry, who passed through this place last week, have arrived at Washington. They were under the command of Captains Stoneman, Field and Brackett, and Lieutenants Kinwell, Tompkins, Lee, and Lowe.

Baltimore is now very quiet. The excitement has entirely subsided. Troops from York and Lancaster were expected to arrive there yesterday or to-day in large numbers over the Northern Central Railroad. Fort Mifflin was largely reinforced on Sunday. There are about 1200 men there.

The terrible scene, which April 19th witnessed in Baltimore, has been renewed in St. Louis, and civil war is inaugurated in the West. A conflict has taken place between the federal forces and a traitorous populace, and over twenty of the latter have paid the penalty of rebellion with their lives.

For some time past Gen. Fuost's secession brigade, organized under the call of Governor JACKSON, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, has been encamped at "Camp Jackson," in the western outskirts of St. Louis. On Friday this force, eight hundred strong, was compelled to surrender unconditionally to Captain LYON, commander of the 6,000 federal volunteers raised by FRANK BLAIR and his noble co-workers. The loyal troops completely surrounded the rebels, and resistance was hopeless. While the captured men were about starting for the city, under escort, as prisoners of war, a disturbance occurred among the populace who had thronged to the spot, and who, in emulation of the Baltimore rioters, began to throw rocks and fire stray shots at the government troops. Several companies of the latter returned fire, and over twenty of the throng, including two females, are reported killed.

This first bloodshed on the banks of the Mississippi will instantly divide with a red line the intermingled parties in Missouri and other border States. From this moment, in the West, he who is not for the Union is against it, and Missouri must accept the alternative of loyalty or desolation.

There was another terrible riot on Friday night at St. Louis, and the troops fired on the crowd. The shower of balls for a few moments was terrible, and great consternation prevailed. Four persons were killed, and a large number wounded. There is dreadful excitement and lawlessness in the streets, and many persons were shot down. The Police are very active.

The President has issued his proclamation, in which he directs the Commander of the U. S. forces in Florida to arrest all persons in rebellion, and, if necessary, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, by declaring martial law.

The Rebel troops from the South are concentrating in large numbers at Norfolk, Richmond and Harper's Ferry.

An attempt was made on Sunday to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles this side of Baltimore. It was detected before much injury was done. Great indignation prevailed and a determination to take summary vengeance.

On Monday evening, the U. S. troops, encamped at the Relay House, being relieved by other troops, arrived at Baltimore, and quietly took possession of Federal Hill. They were the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, the 8th New York, and the Boston Light Artillery, six pieces, making altogether 1500 men. Gen. Butler commands. It took the Baltimoreans by surprise. Other troops were expected yesterday. It is a part of the programme of Gen. Scott, who knows what he is about.

The Virginians have seized the heights upon the Maryland side of the Potomac, and are engaged in fortifying them. There will be a fearful conflict there in a short time.

The entire wood work of the Court-house at Frederick was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning last—supposed to be the work of an incendiary. All the papers were saved.

The President has directed that all the officers of the Army and Navy take anew the oath of allegiance. It is supposed some traitors are still hanging around as spies. This will bring them to the test.

A large number of troops, including Sherman's Battery, passed through Baltimore on Thursday, without being disturbed. They knew better this time.

It is understood that the Government has ordered the arrest of Thomas Winans, who forwarded the steam gun which was captured at Ellicott's Mills, on Thursday.

The steam gun is on its way to Washington. The parties who had possession of it are to be sent to Annapolis.

The President has issued a proclamation authorizing the immediate arrest of all persons within the jurisdiction of Florida who are acting against the authority of the government.

The Foreign Ministers at Washington have not objected to the blockade of Southern ports, although it will materially affect European interest. The sympathies of the civilized world are with the Government. All the European, especially the English, press give assurance of their sympathy; and the feeling already manifested in Parliament is of similar character.

Capt. Thomas A. Zeigler, of the 10th Infantry, of York, has been elected Colonel of the sixteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers.

While the preliminary arrangements for raising the pole in Centre square were being made, a large trestle fell upon the head of Dr. John Fisher, injuring him severely. He is still in a dangerous, and fears are entertained for his recovery.—York (Pa) Gazette.

The CROPS IN KANSAS.—Letters from Kansas say that the crops promise splendidly this year. The prospect has not been so good for several years, in agricultural matters, as at present.

## Important Meeting.

A meeting of the Governors of the Northern and North-western States, took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday week, at which the Governor of Pennsylvania was present. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the present aspect of affairs, and the more completely to consolidate their forces for the purpose of giving the National Administration the most efficient possible powerful aid. It was deemed expedient by the Executives of the different States, to carry the war forward in the most vigorous manner—to march on the traitors, and on the very territory of treason, to meet and exterminate those who are at the head of the rebellion against the National Government. The exchange of sentiments between the Governors present exhibited the glorious fact that the people of the free States are a unit in their opposition to the rebellion, and their determination to maintain the Union at all hazards.

The N. Y. World of the 7th instant, has a letter from a Union man of Memphis, Tenn. He says that if the Government blockades the ports of seceding States, and cuts off all supplies from the North, in six months the loyal people of the South, who are now overawed, will rise and hang the traitors.

The Government will pursue this policy, with the additional feature of retaking the property of which it has been robbed.

The Mobile Mercury, one of the most violent Secession papers, in a recent number, expresses its surprise that their expected friends North are all against them. It admits that the North is "marshalling with men and money to an amount beyond anything it is possible for the Confederate States to command"; and it intimates that their policy now must be purely defensive. Recently, the cry was, "Seize Washington, and drive out the President." Now, even the Virginia troops are withdrawing farther within their State, having apparently abandoned their extensive plans.

The secessionists have seized in the Arsenal of the U. S. States, located in their States, at least 170,000 stand of arms. These arms were, most of them, sent to the Rebels by Floyd, while he was Secretary of War, in expectation of Secession, and in order to arm the South. Over 400,000 arms have been purchased by the seceding States, within a year or two.

The preparations for Secession have been going on for several years very actively, but covertly. Now, all is revealed, and we see the base means which have been used to make the Treason successful. All will prove unavailing, for the heart of the Nation has been touched, and before the irresistible volume of their enthusiasm and devotion, every obstacle will disappear. Let us show the world how strong our Government is, and how impossible its destruction, either by outer or inner foes.

EDWARD EVERETT last week made a very eloquent and powerful speech in support of the policy of the Government. He considers the contest as involving the Nation's life, as far above ordinary considerations, and is in favor of vigorous and active measures, with a view to the early and complete restoration of the authority of the Government. JOHN BULL, on the other hand, has lost his balance, and fallen into the arms of the conspirators. But ABRAHAM JOHNSON, THOMAS A. R. NELSON, and EDWARD EVERETT are loyal and devotedly fighting for the Union—out of which the Legislature of that State, in defiance of the will of the people, has attempted to carry Tennessee. There is no Convention in Tennessee, as in the other seceding States. The Legislature, which has no legal power, has passed a Secession Ordinance.

The London Post thinks that ultimately there will be three Confederations, equally weak and powerless for good, in place of one Republic. Generally, the English papers manifest a remarkably accurate acquaintance with our affairs, but on this point they are mistaken, because, at the time of its publication, the people of England had not heard of or realized the purpose of the millions of loyal men of the country. That purpose is fixed. It is to permit no dissolution of the Union whatever—no matter what the cost, or how long the necessary struggle.

The new centrifugal gun invented by Mr. Charles Dickinson, of Baltimore, which is reported to be the most destructive instrument of warfare known, being able, it is said, to fire 150 balls a minute, was on its way to the Rebels at Harper's Ferry, drawn by six mules, on Friday; but Gen. Butler, who is in command of our army at the Relay house, ordered the train of cars coming from Baltimore to be impressed into the service of a company of artillery and infantry, numbering several hundred men, with two pieces of cannon. They were immediately put on board the train, and left for Ellicott's Mills, where they took the celebrated gun, and brought it back to the Relay. The Relay Camp was quite lively over the capture.

Col. Ellsworth's N. Y. Fire Zouaves have been ordered to occupy Arlington Heights, opposite Washington City. Government will fortify them.

Several Naval officers have gone to Europe, to purchase vessels for the Government.

## LETTER FROM THE CAMP.

CAMP SCOTT, May 4th, 1861.  
MR. HARPER.—Our volunteer company continues to be quartered here, in connection with eight thousand troops from various portions of the State. The enclosure under heretofore by the York County Agricultural Society is studded with sheds, and the buildings erected as a place of deposit for rare specimens of peaceful husbandry, are occupied by a patriotic soldiery armed with weapons of destruction. Artillery, muskets, rifles, revolvers and knives are visible on every hand, in the keeping of editors, physicians, ministers, musicians, lawyers, merchants and mechanics. Here and there a private or an officer may be found who served his country creditably during the war with Mexico. As we see hundreds of active, intelligent and noble-hearted men of every profession add trade more about in our camp—men who have left fond parents and loved families at home—men who are ready to offer themselves a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country—men of vast wealth and influence—we feel doubly inspired with the thought expressed in our national anthem—

"Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just, And this we know, 'tis God who is with us!"

Often do we ponder for the great sacrifice that some men make for their country's weal, and just as often do we feel like cursing the many who would encounter less sacrifice, and who still remain at home. It is a palpable verity that single and able-bodied young men are yet in places of perfect safety, while white-haired fathers and husbands, of delicate proportions, are courageously pressing forward to share the danger and to preserve unimpaired the brightness of our fathers. We would say to such as are held back by considerations of kindred, that duty is lost sight of in their eyes—not that we would have them leave their friends less, but their country more. We meet with quite a young gentleman from Pittsburg, who is the only son of wealthy parents, and who has offered several thousand dollars by his father if he would not volunteer. His noble and patriotic response was—"Father, I love my parents as fondly and deeply as any son can, but I love my country better. The enthusiasm of the parent was instantly kindled, and brushing the warm tears from his eyes, he exclaimed—"Go, my only child, and may God bless and preserve you!" Parents and sons, here is an example worthy of imitation.

Our company are already pretty well drilled, and have been attached to the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. STAMMUGH and Lieut. Col. WELSH. York has given to this regiment a fine company of fifteen under Capt. HAY. On Thursday last we had our first regimental drill on the York commons, upon which occasion Col. STAMMUGH spoke favorably of our company. Many of us have been the recipients of sundry kindnesses from the people of York. Their good treatment of these already comfortable, and their generous attentions to the sick, will not soon be forgotten. In some instances, sick soldiers were taken to the residences of private families, by invitation, and there experienced the comforts that usually flow from a mother's love and a sister's care. Some three or four deaths have occurred here. Yesterday the body of a young man was conveyed to his parents, at West Chester, having died from the effects of exposure, while at Cockeysville, near Baltimore. The troops are generally healthy. During the last day or two we have had snow and rain. "Winter hags" in the lap of Spring.

The government provides as well as possible for our comfort. We get bread and beef for breakfast, beef and bread for dinner, and bread and beef for supper, in addition to coffee, sugar and beans. Our company is divided into messes—six persons constituting one mess. Soldiers do their own cooking. Morning, noon and evening finds our coffee-buckets and frying-pans surrounded by flames and smoking canisters. Here we are often compelled to demonstrate the fact, that "fingers were made before knives and forks." Our beds are made up of straw and blankets, with carpet bags for pillows. The roll is called twice each day—in the morning at five o'clock, and in the evening at nine. Troops are confined pretty closely to camp.

I suppose you can obtain war news more authentically from the daily press than from your correspondent. I may here add that Jeff. Davis's last message contains less consolation than was anticipated. On the first day of May the Confederate States flag was to wave over the Capitol at Washington. It is not there yet. We were also to smell Southern powder, and taste Southern steel, about the same time. We wait patiently. The ungrateful and treacherous accents were spoiled by their Aladdin-like Union palaces, so that they ceased to comprehend their advantages. Now, their empty pockets, and empty threats, and empty stomachs, are awakening them to their real condition. We hope they will get one thrashing before this matter is closed, as it would settle their conceit for time to come. If it should come to that, please count our company in. We are all in good spirits, and feel proud that we are numbered among those who have volunteered to fight for and under our "Star-Spangled Banner" that proud and victorious ensign of our fathers.

"Forever free that standard shall be, Where freedom's flag floats on high, With freedom's soul, hereafter our lot, And freedom's banner waving on high!"

Respectfully, S. V.

A bill passed our Legislature on Thursday, unanimously appropriating three millions of dollars, and authorizing the raising of 15 additional regiments to both the requisitions of the President, making a total of 55 regiments.

All the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad between Harrisburg and Baltimore have been rebuilt.

It is given out that the Secessionists will not attack Fort Pickens. Condescending souls! Let us be grateful for the kindness done us!

Col. Ellsworth's N. Y. Fire Zouaves have been ordered to occupy Arlington Heights, opposite Washington City. Government will fortify them.

## Union Meeting at New Oxford.

The Union meeting of citizens of New Oxford district held on Saturday last, was large, and was composed of the "bone and sinew" of the people, without distinction of party. On motion of Dr. J. W. Hendrix, Dr. M. D. G. PRIMER was elected President. Capt. John L. Noel and Jacob Reser, Esq., acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Wm. A. DUNGAN, Esq., and Hon. E. McPHERSON. On motion of John C. Ellis, Esq., the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the Union of these States, the Federal Constitution, a wholesome execution of the laws, the peace and quiet of society, the security and happiness of the people, are all now threatened and assailed by the headstrong violence, vindictive passion, and treasonable usurpation and exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power by rebels who have taken arms for the overthrow of our established and beneficent government in the peaceful discharge of its functions. It is the duty of all good citizens to array themselves on the side of the Government, and aid in crushing the rebellion now threatening to destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That to us, the doctrine of Secession is absurd, obnoxious and utterly repugnant; and that we have unqualified faith in the principle so clearly enunciated by that great Virginia statesman, Thomas Jefferson, that "no man, no association of men, no State or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own account." The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distrust the efficiency of its constitutional law, is Treason, Treason to all intents and purposes.

Resolved, That the State and National Administration, in their proceedings in relation to the present rebellion, in our country, are acting with the wisdom and foresight calculated to give entire satisfaction to the people, and restore their confidence in the strength and permanency of our political institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain them in all measures necessary to save the Constitution, preserve the Government, and strengthen the Union.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the Speakers; and it adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

## Anticipated Clash of Arms.

The New York Daily News anticipates an early clash of arms, and, after pointing to the activity of the troops both North and South, says:

"There cannot be less than from forty to fifty thousand troops, under the command of Generals Cooke and Ruggles, at Frederickburg, Richmond, Harper's Ferry, Lynchburg and Culpepper Court House, and it is thought probable that they are concentrating near Manassas, on the banks of the Potomac, fifty-five miles south of Alexandria, under General Lee, in expectation of aggressive action on the part of their enemies. (General Scott appears to have become suddenly aware that he has no able or inefficient adversaries to contend with, and is ordering forward soldiers and munitions of war, from New York, Pennsylvania and New England, to such an extent that he will have at his disposal nearly sixty thousand men in the District of Columbia, and on the heights which command the Potomac, before the close of another week. Under such circumstances, it is highly probable that a battle is impending, and that a bloody collision may be looked for within a few days."

## Recognition of a State of War by the Confederate States.

MONTGOMERY, May 7.—Yesterday an act was passed by the Confederate Congress, from which secrecy is removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and containing letters of marque and reprisal.

A proviso announces the doctrine that "free ships make free goods."

The Montgomery Confederation says that over three thousand applications have been made to the State Department for letters of marque.

MONTGOMERY, May 7.—In the Congress yesterday, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing a time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and also providing for the election of Representatives to Congress, and also providing for the election of a President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

All Federal vessels now at the ports of the Confederate States for the purpose of lawful commerce are allowed thirty days to return home. Five per cent. of the prize money is to be re-converted as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels and the support of the wounded.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Hundreds of ladies of various parts of the country, evidently, as appears from their letters, of character and refinement, and actuated by motives of charity and patriotism, have offered their services to the War Department as nurses, etc. A number of them have been accepted, and it may be of interest to such volunteers to learn that letters on this subject are referred to Acting Surgeon General Wood, who will direct the proper answers.

Maj. Anderson has been assigned to the command and organization of the two Kentucky regiments accepted by the War Department. He is at the same time promoted to a Colonelcy.

The Richmond papers are howling at the blockade of the Virginia ports. They don't like the fact of being cut off from the outside world. Next, the mail service will be discontinued, and their rage will be still greater. They had better keep cool. Their troubles are just commencing. They have sowed the wind—they must reap the whirlwind.

Recruits for the Army are being obtained in Baltimore—800 last week.

By the arrival of the pony express we have advice from San Francisco to the 1st instant. The account of the secession of Virginia and of the riot in Baltimore had reached California, and awakened intense Union feeling in all parties. The Legislature instantly reconsidered their refusal to call a special election for Congressmen, and ordered one by a large majority. Union clubs were forming in all the principal towns, and the few sympathizers with secession were very quiet, under the strong sentiment against them.

Another Isthmian steamer has escaped the clutches of the piratical southern privateers. The North Star arrived at New York on Sunday morning, with \$750,000 in specie. There is now no unarmored vessel of this line afloat.

Secession is ruining Virginia. Already, there are many symptoms of dissolution. The troops are badly fed, and every community they visit is suffering. Recent letters from Jefferson, Berkeley and other Counties show that the restlessness of the people is increasing. They have before them an unpromising prospect—thanks to the unscrupulousness of their politicians. The Gulf States are congratulating themselves, that Virginia, by seceding, has removed from their soil, the seat of war.—The "Mother of States" was much too accommodating for her own good.

New Jersey Raising More Troops. TRENTON, May 10.—The Legislature has passed a bill to raise a loan of two millions for war purposes; also, to raise four additional regiments, and provide 10,000 stand of arms.

Southern Deserters.—According to the editorial columns of all Southern papers, there is the most perfect unanimity in the Rebel army, and every man is eager to meet the Northern forces; but in the advertising portion of a single sheet (The Atlanta Intelligencer) rewards are offered for fifteen deserters from a single regiment.

Harrisburg, May 10.—An application made by private parties, in the Eastern States, to Governor Orrin, to permit bodies of free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania, has met with an unconditional refusal. Great satisfaction is expressed here with the Governor's refusal, by men of all parties. The object of these applications was to raise slaves in the southern States to rebellion.

Jeff. Davis has assembled his rebel Congress, and addressed a message to it which is a remarkable document. He denies that we ever were a nation, and complains that "so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that it all cases the majority shall govern." This is a truthful corruption of the public mind, isn't it? We have no doubt it is a great absurdity, in the estimation of Davis and his coadjutors, for any other persons than themselves to presume to govern in this country; but they will yet be taught respect for that "majority" which they now affect to disregard.

He pays South Carolina a high compliment, and thinks the victory of 8,000 Southerners at Sumter over some 70 half-starved soldiers of the U. S. Army, a "brilliant affair." The rest of the world looks on it as an "affair" of a somewhat different character. He thinks it very hard that Lincoln should command the persons in the Gulf States in arms against the Government to "retire peacefully to their respective abodes," and speaks with some apparent pride of "the five millions of these States." He forgets to say that one-half of those five millions are of the race which the chivalry contend to be chatties, having "no rights which white men are bound to respect." The regard the rebels are now exhibiting toward the negroes, is remarkable. They fight for them, and boast loudly whenever any of that race show a readiness to assist the "Southern army"; but beneath their boasting is apparent selfishness that the oppressed will seize this opportunity to avenge themselves on their oppressors.

He invites the attention of his Congress to the "financial condition of the Government," which we judge to be in rather a deplorable condition from the little he chooses to say and r this head. He winds up by declaring that all they ask is to be "let alone"—to be let alone when they assail our flag, steal our forts, kill our soldiers, rob our mints, empty our arsenals, and commit all the other outrages that thieves and traitors could be guilty of. The burglar, the murderer, and the criminals of every degree who are brought before our Courts at every session, would ask nothing, more than to be "let alone"; and they could be let alone with more justice and with greater safety to society than can that band of rebels who are seeking to destroy the best government the sun has ever shone upon on the earth.

Maryland has been virtually conquered by the United States Government without the striking of a single blow. The spirit of mob law that misnamed peaceable and unarmed men had ten days ago taken possession of almost the entire State, and Maryland was as hostile to the Union as South Carolina. Gov. Hicks himself was covered by the secessionists and forced to countenance their diabolical acts. Immediately a force of Union troops was landed at Annapolis, another body advanced to the Susquehanna, while a third corps occupied a village but sixteen miles from Baltimore. Terror at once seized upon the conspirators, for they saw that if they persevered in their deeds of treason and outrage, Baltimore would be wiped out of existence before the storm of Northern indignation. The Union men took courage, and now we hear of the Stars and Stripes again floating over the cities of Maryland, where but little more than a week ago their appearance would have provoked certain outrage, if not death. Now that the Federal forces are accumulating around her, Maryland will never again dream of rebellion. She is in the grasp of the Union, and whatever feeble efforts she may hereafter put forth, must be on the side of loyalty and freedom.







